THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9263. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

WEDNESDAY Evening next will be presented, a Comedy, called,

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogilby,	Mr WILKS.
Sir John Melvill,	Mr WOODS.
Lovewell,	Mr GRAHAM.
Sterling,	Mr FOWLER.
Mrs Heidelberg,	Mrs HEAPHEY.
Miss Sterling,	Miss HURST.
Fanny,	Miss TAPLIN.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

THE QUAKER.

Quaker,	Mr FOWLER.
Solomon,	Mr JOHNSON.
Jellian,	Mrs TAPLIN,
Floretta,	Miss HURST.

Tickets to be had and Boxes taken at the Office of the Theatre.

ENGLISH APPLES.

ARRIVED after a short passage, a Cargo of fine Fruit in excellent order, viz.

GOLDEN PIPPINS, NONPARRILS, | GOLDEN RENNETS, RUSSETS.

And Common Fruit of different kinds, with a few Pears, selling next door to the Weigh-house Leith.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A DIVISION being now to be made among the Creditors of Messrs JOHN and LAURENCE CRAIGIES of the personal subjects, so far as have been recovered; the creditors are desired to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity, in the hands of John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh, trustee for the creditors, between and the 1st of February 1781. With certification, that such of the creditors as fail so to do, shall be cut off from any share in this dividend.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edin. Jan. 10. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

There will be exposed to SALE by public auction,

AT LEITH, in the Excise Warehouse, on Friday the 19th of January instant, at one o'clock afternoon, several Parcels of TEA, BRANDY, and GENEVA, with a BOAT and her Materials;

And at GREENOCK, in the Excise-office, on Friday the 26th of January inst. at one o'clock afternoon, Nine Boxes, containing 782 libs. of Fine Black TEA, lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer.

The Goods will be allotted and put up to sale in small quantities, for the better accommodation of the several dealers, as well as private persons who chuse to become purchasers; and they may be seen in the Excise Warehouses of Leith and Greenock on the day preceding, and morning of the day of sale.

By Order of the Honourable

COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY's CUSTOMS.

There is to be exposed to SALE, in the custom-houses of the ports, and upon the respective days after mentioned, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

SUNDRY Parcels of Foreign TEA, GENEVA, AQUAVITÆ, PORTUGAL RED WINES, and Others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.—The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective customhouses on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at custom house hours.

DUNBAR, Wednesday, 24th January 1781—1464 libs. fine Black Tea; 215 gallons Geneva; 103 gallons Brandy; a large Boat with an Anchor, Sails and Oars; 7 Muskets, 4 Pistols, an Arm Chest and Sword.

PRESTONPANS, Thursday, 25th January 1781—234 gallons Portugal Red Wine, one Anchor and Hauier.

LEITH, Friday, 26th January 1781—1680 libs. fine Black Tea; 178½ gallons Geneva; 39 gallons Brandy; 3½ gallons Rum; 22 libs. Nutmegs; 38 yards white, and 37 yards brown Linen; at same time to be sold.

FOR EXPORTATION.

46 Dozen and 5 India and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs; 60 yards silk Lutestrings; 62 yards Taffaties; 11½ yards Flowered Silk; 42 yards black Silk; 28 pieces Silk Tapes; 6 painted Looking Glasses; 12 painted coarse paper Snuff-Boxes; 10 yards stripped Silk and Cotton Cloth; and two pair Silk Mitts.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

ANSTRUTHER, Saturday, 27th January 1781—2735 libs. Fine Tea; 78 gallons Brandy, and a parcel of China.

ABERDEEN, Monday 29th January 1781—1834½ lib. fine black Tea; 1007 lib. coarse black Tea; 65 lib. Green Tea; 464½ gallons Brandy; 92 gallons Rum; 27½ gallons Geneva; 5½ gallons Spanish White Wine; 18 pieces Nankeen, and a parcel of China; the Furniture of the ship Bachelor, and the Furniture with the materials of the Hull, after being broke up) of the ship Countess of Buchan.

INVERNESS, Thursday 1st February 1781—1 hogshead French Red Wine; 50 lib. Congo Tea; 42 gallons Geneva; 8 gallons Rum; 114 lib. Coffee-berries, and a Boat worn out.

GLASGOW, Friday 2d February 1781—17 lib. Bohea Tea; 18 gallons Aquavitæ, and 5 gallons Rum.

PORT GLASGOW, Saturday 3d February 1781—1414½ lib. fine Bohea Tea; 4617 gallons Brandy; 171 gallons Red French Wine, and 37 gallons Aquavitæ.

GREENOCK, Saturday 3d February 1781—439 gallons Rum; 163 gallons Portugal Wine; 42½ gallons Brandy; 30 gallons Aquavitæ; 130 lib. Coffee-berries, and 21 barrels White Herrings.

IRVINE, Monday 5th February 1781—544 lib. Bohea Tea; 15 gallons Geneva, and 100 lib. Raisins.

AYR, Tuesday 6th February 1781—1642 lib. fine Tea; 314 lib. Coarse Tea; 136 lib. Green Tea; 78 gallons Brandy, and 8 gallons Rum.

STRANRAER, Thursday 8th February 1781—1854 lib. fine Tea; 77 gallons Brandy; 74 gallons Geneva; 80 gallons Rum; 7 gallons Aquavitæ, and a bar of Iron.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Friday 9th February 1781—366 gallons Brandy; 98½ gallons Geneva, and 179 lib. fine Tea.

CAMPBELTOUN, Monday 12th February 1781—1047 lib. Bohea Tea; 78½ gallons Rum; 6 gallons Brandy; 30 lib. Coffee-berries, and 97 lib. Soap.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of January curt. betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

That Lodging or Dwelling House, consisting of three fire rooms and a kitchen, being the fifth storey of that Tenement of Land lying on the south side of the Cowgate of Edinburgh, opposite to the foot of the Old Fishmarket, possessed by Robert Douglas papermaker, part of that large new tenement of land lately built by James Tate, call'd KINCAID's LAND.

The progress of writs and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of William Young, at his house, Writers Court, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

Not to be repeated.

From the London Papers; Jan. 9.

Paris, Dec. 24. Yesterday the King nominated M. de Segur, Lieutenant-General and Commandant in Franche Comte, to be Secretary in the department of war. The public applaud the wisdom of this choice, as he is an officer of an excellent character.

Two persons, between whom, doubtless, an old grudge subsisted, met each other on Tuesday last on Pont-Neuf; the one on foot, the other in a carriage. The latter ordered the Coachman to stop, leapt out, ran up to his enemy, drew his sword, and laid him dead on the spot, while he was putting himself in a posture of defence. The people had hardly seen the swords drawn before the gentleman got into his carriage, and was driven off.

Paris, Dec. 28. Letters received here yesterday from Ferrol advise, that the French fleet which sailed from Cadiz, was, on the 7th instant, off that port, and that Count d'Estaing sent two frigates thither, to take on board the sailors and soldiers which the ships le Guerrier and l'Invincible left there sick.—This is the first news we have received of the fleet from the Vice-Admiral since the 14th of November.

Paris, Dec. 29. Our ministry having received from London, on the 25th instant, advice of the rupture between England and Holland, it is said that they immediately dispatched 25 or 30 couriers to carry orders to our different ports, not to suffer any Dutch ships to depart from them, lest they should fall into the hands of the English, who doubtless mean to intercept them on their passage.

Paris, Dec. 30 We are told from Madrid, that Don Solano, with ten ships of the line, and 8000 troops, sailed from the Havannah the 15th of September, on an expedition against Pensacola.

As soon as the court received the news of the war between Great-Britain and Holland, the King's orders were dispatched to all the ports of the kingdom for advising all the Dutch ships found therein of this sudden and unexpected event.

Warsaw, Dec. 26. The last letters from Constantinople advise. "That great preparations for war are making in all the Ottoman States; that a report also strongly prevailed there of a trade being established on the Danube, which may become very advantageous to the subjects of different powers, principally to those of Germany, who by this means will find a vent for various articles of their manufactures, the acquisition of which will thereby become much more easy to the Turks, and a great deal cheaper than formerly."

The advices received here from Volhynia, still continue favourable, the contagious distemper visibly decreases. At Welefzyck and Perochnia not so many persons have died as was reported; their number is reduced to 46 in five weeks; and the Austrian troops have removed the line which they had formed on the frontiers.

Presbourg, Dec. 29. Preparations are already making here for the coronation of the emperor, in the quality of King of Hungary; and it is believed this ceremony will take place next spring. A great number of our nobility arrive here to be present at this august solemnity.

Cologn, Dec. 29. We learn from Coblentz that the Elector of Treves proposes to make a convention with the Emperor, in which he will give two regiments of infantry to his Imperial Majesty to be taken into his pay, and garrisoned in the fortress of Ebrenbreitstein; and as these regiments are not yet complete recruits are raising for them in the country. The Emperor is to have the nomination of the general officers, and the Elector that of all the other officers.

Leuwarden, Dec. 29. Their noble Mightinesses the States Deputies of this province, have thought proper to invoke an extraordinary diet, to be held in this city on the 2d of January next, and the day following, an Assembly: it is thought the present situation of affairs will be then taken into consideration. In the mean time, a notice to the following purport is fixed up here: "That as the King of Great-Britain hath thought proper to order his Ambassador to their High Mightinesses the States-General, to depart from the Hague without taking leave, which the said Ambassador has accordingly done; and as this affair will doubtless be productive of such further consequences as cannot be indifferent to the inhabitants of this province in general, and to navigators in particular, their Noble Mightinesses have thought proper to inform the public thereof, in order that every person may take measures in consequence.

Done at Leuwarden, Dec. 28, 1780."

Hague, Dec. 31. Several couriers have been dispatched from this place to Vienna, Madrid, Lisbon, and to some of the French ports; the foreign Ministers have likewise sent Messengers to their respective Courts.

It is said that advice was sent last Thursday to all the Consuls and Commissaries belonging to the Republic, residing in the Britannic ports and territories, of the actual situation of affairs between the States General of the United Provinces and England; and it is assured, that it is the intention of their High Mightinesses, to regulate their conduct exactly by that of Great-Britain towards this Republic; which system, however moderate it may appear on all occasions, is certainly to make its power and government respected, as it always has been since its foundation, well convinced of this important maxim, of one of the greatest men that ever existed in these provinces, viz. "That a state loses all when it loses its importance."

Hague, Dec. 31. We are informed, that N. de Vinck, Commissary of their High Mightinesses at Dunkirk and Ostend, no sooner received advice of the proceedings in England, than he immediately sent notice to all the ships of our Republic, which were in other ports, to be on their guard.

The first pink which sailed from Schevening with an express from their High Mightinesses for London, is returned thither. The crew report, that on approaching the English coast they were taken and carried by a man of war to a place near London, where the messenger, with the dispatches, having landed, continue his journey to London. The crew of the pink, who were 24 hours on board the man of war, complain of their treatment from the English with regard to provisions, but they seemed to be in good health at their return.

LONDON.

This day the Lord Chancellor arrived in town from Mr Rigby's seat, where he has been during the holidays.

Saturday being Twelfth-day, the Lord Chamberlain attended, by order of his Majesty, at the Chapel Royal, and made the usual offering.

Extract of a letter from on board the Monarca, Capt. Gell, dated Portsmouth, Jan. 4.

"We are just got in here, praised be God! after having experienced one of the most severe storms I ever was witness to in thirty years acquaintance with the sea; it happened on the 10th of last month, about 300 leagues to the westward of the Scilly Islands; we had no warning of its coming on, its onset was so furious. The stern frame is totally destroyed, every thing in the cabin and ward-room washed away, even to the trifling article of spoons, plates, &c. the main and mizen mast gone by the board, as were the foretop mast, and all the head rigging: two men were killed, and 14 wounded, by the falling of the yards, before they could be cleared; the Admiral ship lost her head, bowsprit, and appurtenances. The Bellequeux, a new ship, Capt. Fitzherbert, lost her mizen mast, but no other damaged. We left the fleet to come home under jury masts the next day, when all the rest of his Majesty's ships were well, not having received any material damage: had not our bottom been good, we should have had a watry grave. Admiral Hood is by this time in the West-Indies."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated the 5th of December last.

"You will, no doubt, hear very strange accounts of our present situation, which is indeed now become somewhat alarming. We are, however, pretty well familiarized to it, and keep up our spirits as well as we can till the arrival of the fleet, which we are in hourly expectation of the happiness of seeing. Our neighbours, the Dons, have been very active in forwarding their differents works and approaches on the land side, having had a very favourable winter for that purpose. They are now within 500 yards of our ground battery, and every thing seems to indicate a speedy bombardment. It is the general opinion however, they will not begin their attacks, till they see whether we get our supplies in by the fleet. In that case there is hardly a doubt but the enemy will use every effort to effect the reduction of the place by a siege. We are happily, in every respect, ready to receive them, and our men retain their usual spirits and courage: shewing on occasion the utmost alacrity to exert them in the defence of the garrison. Our two Governors, Elliott and Boyd, are indefatigable, and set the best examples. In short, there is not an idle hand at this moment in Gibraltar—and if labour and courage can prevail, I believe we shall see the British standard flying here for many years to come. The enemy have erected two different works since you left us—the one in a line with their butt on the western side of the Isthmus, and the other a little on this side of the Devil's-tower; the latter supposed to be a mortar battery. It is surprizing, that notwithstanding an incessant fire of shot and shells is kept upon them day and night, without having the least return, they still persevere in their gradual approaches, and are daring enough at times to expose themselves, unnecessarily, upon the top of their works; but this is a species of bravado, or temerity, peculiar in cowards.

"We have been for some time past incommoded extremely by the Spanish gun-boats, which are sure to visit us every night that the weather will permit; they carrying a 26 pounder each, and lately came so near as to fire through the Enterprize frigate which lay off the New Mole, obliging her, with the rest of the squadron, to haul to. She had five men wounded, and one of the Lieutenants nearly lost his life. Another shot went through the roof of the house inhabited by the Governor's Secretary, but fortunately did no other harm. The family have been since obliged to leave the town, and retire to the Naval Hospital, at the Southward. M. Booth, the Prattick Master, had also a shot through the roof of his house, but without receiving any other damage.

"You, of course, infer from this that the *New Jerusalem** is become quite populous; scarce a person, indeed, but is erecting some little shed, or other covering for their families, so as to be without the reach of the enemy's shells. The situation of the poorer sort of inhabitants must be truly calamitous, having no place of refuge, in case of a bombardment, but the rock, where they will necessarily be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

"We have now and then a small supply of trifling things from Minorca, at a most extravagant price; but the arrival of the Young Sabine, Capt. M'Lorg, has lessened it in some measure. I cannot help descanting a little on Captain M'Lorg's gallant behaviour on his entrance. Being perceived by some of the Spanish cruizers, which he could not well avoid, he lay for them, when one of them (a gun-boat) very presumptuously attempted to board him; but being received by a broadside, dropped astern with all the mortification imaginable. The Spaniards, however, were soon assisted by a couple of xebeques and galleys; but all their efforts proved ineffectual. M'Lorg's intrepid coolness (the certain concomitant of true courage) frustrated their designs, and he arrived safe, to the great satisfaction of the whole garrison. His ship was a good deal shattered, and himself slightly wounded.

"We have accounts that several Algerine cruizers having fallen in with a Spanish frigate and some xebeques up the Mediterranean, a very obstinate engagement ensued, terminating, however, in favour of the Algerines, who obliged the frigate and one of the xebeques to run on shore, when every soul perished.

"This disaster has given a great damp to the spirits of Barcelo, and the rest of his squadron, of which the above was a part."

* A flat part of the hill, without the town, to the south, the inhabitants, on the first prospect of a siege, began to build their safety.

From the ROYAL SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Charleſtown, Nov. 22.

Laſt Saturday, Lieutenant M'Leod of the Royal artillery arrived in town from the camp at Wemyſs-borough, and brought with him the following agreeable and important intelligence:

That the Earl Cornwallis having diſpatched Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton with part of the legion, and 63d regiment, in queſt of Sumpter, that active and enterpriſing officer, on the 20th inſt. came up with Mr Sumpter's rear-guard on the Enoree; they were immediately attacked, and cut up off a man. Colonel Tarleton having diſcovered Sumpter's track, immediately purſued him with great rapidity, and came up with him at Black Stolks on Tyger river. The force of the rebels conſiſted of about one thouſand men, headed by Sumpter, Clarke, Lacey, and Brennon, who were poſted on advantageous ground. All the force Colonel Tarleton could bring up was 190 cavalry, and 90 infantry. The attack commenced, and notwithſtanding the ſuperior numbers of the rebels, and the advantage of the ground, they could not withſtand the ardent bravery of the King's troops, but after ſome reſiſtance were totally defeated and diſperſed; their horſes, waggons, &c. are all taken. The ſlaughter amongſt them, which was very great, would have been much more ſo, if the night had not favoured their eſcape. Sumpter is dangerouſly wounded, and it is thought muſt long before this have fallen into Colonel Tarleton's hands. Our loſs conſiſts of fifty killed and wounded. Amongſt the latter are Lieutenants Gibſon and Cope of the 63d, and Mr Monro of the legion, but neither of them dangerouſly. Mr M'Leod was juſt upon the point of ſetting off when Colonel Tarleton's diſpatches to Lord Cornwallis arrived, ſo it is probable our next advices from the country will bring further particulars of this intereſting and fortunate event.

By late advices from the back country we are informed, that Major Wemyſs, with 160 men of the 63d regiment, on the 9th inſtant, came up with a Mr Sumpter, who had about 400 men with him, near Fish-Dam Ford; the rebels were ſurpriſed and put to the rout, and ſeveral of them who fled towards the ford were puſhed into the river, but it unfortunately happened, that at the very beginning of the action Major Wemyſs was ſo badly wounded, that he was obliged to be carried to the rear. By this time the rebels had fled on all ſides, and the King's troops formed upon the ground; but it being thought diſadvantageous, it was reſolved to quit it, and Major Wemyſs's ſituation not admitting of his removal, he was left at a farm-houſe in the neighbourhood. The next morning the rebels, not finding themſelves purſued, began to collect themſelves, and with great caution appeared on their old ground. Mr Sumpter having received information where Major Wemyſs had been left, came to him about twelve o'clock, and gave him a parole. We are happy to inform the public, that the wound Major Wemyſs has received is not dangerous, and he hath arrived at the camp at Wemyſs-borough. Our loſs upon this occaſion was 1 ſerjeant and 5 rank and file killed; and, beſides the Major, 1 ſerjeant and 15 rank and file wounded. The rebels ſay, they had near 20 killed, and 52 wounded.

Henry Middleton, Eſq; formerly Preſident of the Continental Congreſs, and Gabriel Manigault, Eſq; have preſented Memorials to the Commandant, ſetting forth, that at all times hereafter they ſhould ſupport his Majeſty's Government to the utmoſt of their power, and therefore requeſted to be re-admitted to the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects, in order to have an opportunity to evince the ſincerity of their profeſſions; they accordingly ſubſcribed a declaration of their allegiance and fidelity before one of the Intendants of the Police. In conſequence whereof, thoſe gentlemen have been reſtored to the immunities and advantages enjoyed by the reſt of the King's loyal ſubjects.

Charles-Town, Nov. 13. A letter from a gentleman on board the fleet, dated Hampton-road, Oct. 23, ſays, "We have taken two American Lieutenant Colonels, three Majors, and ſeveral Committeemen."

Charles-Town, Nov. 16. We have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that about two hundred of the inhabitants near Peedee-river, over whom Mr Marion and his aſſociates for ſome time paſt have exerciſed the moſt deſpotic and cruel tyranny, lately collected together in arms, and fell in with a gang of banditti, whom they routed and entirely diſperſed; the leader of the Americans, a Colonel Murphy, was amongſt the killed. A few days ſince the victorious Loyaliſts joined the King's forces poſted at George Town.

Charles-Town, Nov. 23. On Saturday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip la Blonde, Andrew Barclay, Eſq; commander, in four days from Virginia, with diſpatches from the Hon. Major-General Leſlie, to his Excellency Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis.

When the Blonde left the army, General Leſlie's head-quarters were at Portſmouth, which was not burnt, as has been reported. Colonel Stewart, of the guards, had an action with a party or Continentals and militia at the Great Bridge; he was ſucceſsful, the enemy leaving eight or ten dead, ſeveral wounded, and four pieces of cannon behind them.

We are informed, that forty-nine ſail of veſſels have been captured by his Majeſty's fleet and army, ſince their arrival there; and that the Iris had taken the American frigate Buckſkin Hero, of 32 guns, bound from Hiſpaniola for Cheſapeak, with a very rich cargo of dry goods, and other valuable articles; and proceeded with her prize for New-York.

The Blonde, on her paſſage, captured and brought in with her a Virginia built ſchooner, laden with rum, ſugar, melaſſes, &c.

We hear that great numbers of the inhabitants of the lower parts of Virginia have joined the royal army.

Extract of a letter from Camden, dated the 13th inſtant.

"On the evening of the 9th inſtant, came in a deſerter from the rebels. He informs, that General Morgan having intelligence that our troops had evacuated this town, marched from North Carolina with 300 foot, and 75 horſe, in order to take poſſeſſion; but on his approaches as far as the Waxlaws, diſtant 35 miles from this, he was informed, that we ſtill kept poſſeſſion, and meant to defend the place, let the conſequence be what it would, which induced him to retreat with precipitation to his former ſtation. We have thrown up works all round the town, and at ſeveral places about a mile diſtant. We are under no apprehenſions of having a viſit paid us by the Americans. They have nothing, for miles round, to ſubſiſt on; and their only incitement is plunder. Lord Cornwallis is perfectly recovered, and his army in high ſpirits."

Charleſtown, Nov. 24, Laſt night intelligence was brought to town by one of the pilot boats, that a ſhip from New York, with troops, ſailed from that port ſixteen days ſince, in company with other twelve ſail of tranſports, having on board a very large reinforcement for the royal army in this province, had arrived of the bar. She parted with the reſt of the fleet five days ago, ſo that they may be hourly expected.

Savannah, Oct. 5. We hear from Auguſta, that thirteen men have been lately hanged there for having joined Clarke in his attack upon Col. Brown, after taking the oaths of allegiance to the Britiſh government.

From the SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Charleſtown, Nov. 10. The ſhip Richmond is taken, after a very gallant defence, by the brigs Holker and Fair American, of 16 guns each. The latter ſuffered very conſiderably. Eight of the Richmond's crew being left on board, they retook the veſſel, and have brought her into this port. The Richmond mounted 10 guns, and had only 30 men.

The rebel privateer ſloop Hibernian, of 10 guns and 50 men, from New London, was captured on Wedneſday the 25th ult. by his Majeſty's ſhip Huſſar, Capt. Pole.

Charleſtown, Nov. 15. We hear that the perſons of ſeveral of the moſt diſaffected of the inhabitants, priſoners on parole in Charleſtown, have this morning been ſecured. Experience has ſhewn that many made the worſt uſe of the indulgence granted them; found policy therefore forbade its being longer continued. Indeed, many are of opinion, that, had ſuch a meaſure been adopted on a pretty extenſive ſcale ſome time ago, the good conſequences would be now generally felt.

Charleſtown, Nov. 27. A ſhallop lately arrived at Halifax from Canſo, the maſter of which gives an account, that ſome rebel priſoners (who made their eſcape from priſon at Newfoundland, and arrived at Canſo, ſay, that four rebel privateer brigs and a ſhip of 22 guns, were taken by his Majeſty's cruizers on the Newfoundland ſtation, and carried in there.

New-York, Nov. 2. Monday laſt, were brought to town, conducted by Captain Lake of the Loyal Refugees, and lodged in the Provoſt of this city, the following rebel gentry, viz. Major Bruſh, Capt. Cornelius Conklin, Capt. J. Conklin, Capt. Rogers, and Lieut. Fiſler, all notorious offenders that have been long practiſed in coming from the New England ſhore, to murder and plunder the King's loyal ſubjects on Long Iſland. They were laſt Saturday taken by Lieutenant Pendegraſs, and a party of Colonel Cuyler's refugees at Smith Town, with their whale-boat, and a conſiderable booty. A certain Captain Kerchar, one of the above gang, was killed in attempting to make his eſcape.

From the London Papers, Jan. 11.

LONDON.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 10. 1781.

"Captain Dacres of his Majeſty's ſhip Perſeus, and the Fortune ſloop arrived on the 7th inſt. in the Downs, with the Catherina Wilhelmina Dutch Eaſt-India ſhip of 900 tons, from Rotterdam to Batavia, laden with large maſts, and other naval ſtores, and having on board one hundred and thirty thouſand dollars in ſpecie.

"The Perſeus has alſo taken and ſent to Portſmouth, the Friendſhip, a Dutch veſſel, laden with fruit.

"The Griffin and Rambler cutters have taken Le General Ville Patoux French privateer, carrying 12 guns, 56 men.

"And Lieutenant Furnival, of the Nimble cutter, has taken La Subtille French privateer of 14 guns, and 43 men."

Yeſterday morning Sir Joſeph Yorke arrived at Lord Hardwick's houſe, in St James's ſquare.

Yeſterday the Earl of Buckinghamſhire was at the levee for the firſt time ſince his arrival from Ireland.

Yeſterday Commodore Johnſtone was at the Levee at St James's; as was Sir Hyde Parker, for the firſt time ſince his arrival from the Weſt-Indies, and kiſſed the King's hand on his promotion from Rear of the Red to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Yeſterday —— Bell, Eſq; was at the levee at St James's, and kiſſed the King's hand, on being appointed chief Secretary to Lord Hillſborough, in the room of Mr Chamiere, deceaſed.

On Tueſday the Duke and Ducheſs of Argyll arrived in town from their ſeat in Scotland, and yeſterday his Grace attended the levee.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received from St Lucia, which were brought over in the Tiger, Captain Hill, which is arrived at Portſmouth.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received at Lord Geo. Germaine's office from Newfoundland, but contain nothing more than an account of the ſafe arrival at St John's of ſeveral ſhips which were blown out in the late hurricane in the Weſt Indies.

It was currently reported laſt night in the city, that the Edgar had captured another Dutch ſhip of 60 guns. It was likewiſe ſaid that there were out four outward-bound Eaſt Indiamen under convoy of the Dutch ſhip, when the Edgar bore down upon them; that ſhe had taken one, but the other three eſcaped, as ſhe could not ſpare hands to man them.

Prince William Henry is to go out with the fleet, which is ordered for the relief of Gibraltar.

We have the pleaſure to announce the ſafe arrival of 47 of the Leeward Iſland fleet, and with this additional circumſtance that two tranſports only are ſaid to be miſſing. Many of their ſhips were done on Monday and Tueſday at Lloyd's at from 12 to 15 per cent.

Lady Cornwallis, mother to his Excellency Earl Cornwallis, has received information from his Lordſhip, that he and his army are in good health, well fed, and in the higheſt ſpirits, and that upwards of 3000 perſons ſince his laſt advice had taken the benefit of his proclamation, and the oaths of allegiance to their lawful Sovereign.

The name of Tarleton is almoſt as dreadful to the ears of the Americans, as the name of Talbot was to the French in the time of Henry VI. which they dreaded ſo much, that wherever he appeared, or was even ſuppoſed to command, the enemy uſed to cry out, "Talbot and the Devil," and fly as if Beelzebub himſelf was at their heels.

Letters from Paris of the 3d inſt. mention the expedition to Jerſey, and that it was entruſted to a Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Naſſau, ſupported by a corps of 5000 men, under the orders of M. de Luxembourg, and artillery ſhips.

It is rather extraordinary that the ruin of the expedition againſt Jerſey was effected in ſeven hours; the French landed at two in the morning, and before nine, every man was either killed, taken priſoner, or put to flight.

The brave diſciplined conduct of the Jerſey militia will convince the French what free men are equal to perform, when invaded by the ſlaves of tyranny. The defeat of the French troops of that iſland will point out the certain conſequence that would attend an invaſion of this country of Ireland, and will probably check the ridiculous hopes and vanity of the French Cabinet.

After the defeat of the French at Jerſey, the Governor is ſaid to have practiſed the following ſtratagem, by way of encouraging a ſecond diſembarkation, if any more troops ſhould appear for that purpoſe; he ordered the French colours to be diſplayed along the iſland, and dreſſed a body of his troops in French regimentals: This decoy, added to the facility with which the firſt landing was effected, muſt have the deſired effect, and there is little doubt, but any reinforcements that were ſent over muſt have inevitably ſhared the ſame fate as their hoſtile comrades.

The public hope, that the enterprizing ſpirit of Sir James Wallace will lead him, as on the laſt occaſion, to make repriſals on the enemy, and to carry him into their harbours to cut their ſhips out from their moorings. At that time, when he ordered the ſhip to be laid upon the ground, his maſter remonſtrated againſt the hazard which they ſhould run. "Don't tell me (ſays Sir James) of the hazard; a King's ſhip muſt be hazarded, if we mean to do our duty to the King. It is better to loſe a Britiſh ſhip, than to tarniſh the honour of the Britiſh flag."

People have expreſſed great anxiety for a confirmation of the news from Jerſey, and are eager to learn the particulars of the tranſactions on that iſland; but it muſt be conſidered, that the wind has been rather adverſe for ſome days, and that the neareſt port a veſſel could make is Torbay, from whence an expreſs would be at leaſt two days in travelling; ſo that it will be nothing extraordinary if public curioſity is not gratified for ſome days to come.

In the courſe of laſt week we have taken one ſhip of war of 74 guns French; two of 54 Dutch, and one frigate of 32 French; together with upwards of 14,000 tons ſhipping, all Dutch: no former period of time can furniſh an event more glorious and intereſting to this country.

The Monarca man of war lately returned home, is ordered to be paid off, and laid up for the preſent, till an opportunity offers to give her that repair ſhe ſtands in need of.

The New Defence, from Baltimore, with 360 hogſheads of tobacco, is taken by the Hornet letter of marque from Newfoundland, and carried into St Kitt's.

In all the private yards, where ſhips are building for the King's ſervice, an order of the Admiralty board has been lately ſent for the completing of every veſſel under 40 guns, with the utmoſt expedition; and to defer the line of battle ſhips till they are finiſhed.

Preparations are now making to bring on the trial of Lord Geo. Gordon in the enſuing term.

At a meeting, yeſterday, of the planters, merchants, &c. trading to the leeward iſlands, Mr Neave propoſed that a meaſure ſhould be offered to the Courts of France, Spain, and the Hague, to admit of a general flag of truce for a limited time, to give an opportunity for throwing in the neceſſary ſupplies to the different iſlands belonging to the reſpective ſtates, the caſe of humanity requiring it, and the general calamity having affected them all. To this it was objected by Mr Beckford, that although the idea was juſt, and the plan very deſirable, it was not practicable in execution, conſiſtently with the urgent and immediate wants of the iſlands; for that the negociation, without allowing for diſcuſſion in the different cabinets, or unforeſeen delays, would take up, at leaſt, ſix weeks, in which time it was hoped, the public and private ſupplies from England would nearly have reached their deſtination; which reaſoning was very properly acquieſced in. The meeting adjourned to to-morrow.

Lutterloh and the perſon taken at Plymouth were both examined yeſterday at the office of Lord Hillſborough, and their papers underwent a ſtrict reviſal. The guilt of the latter, we are informed, will be made manifeſt, from the corroborating evidence of Rougee and his wife, from the papers of De la Motte, and his own. He has been for ſome time paſt Secretary to an Admiral, and, by his ſituation in that office, he was enabled to communicate all the ſets of ſignals to the enemy, which has been uſed during the war, as well as the ſighting inſtructions of the Admirals—the orders tranſmitted from the Board of Admiralty for the equipment of ſhips—the ſtate of all the fleet—the deſtination of ſhips and ſquadrons appointed to ſail—the ſtrength of convoys—the inſtructions for their voyage—and, in ſhort, with all the particulars of the navy, by whom the enemy might be able to reſiſt, or counteract our operations. After an examination of a conſiderable length, they were delivered up again to the cuſtody of the Meſſengers in whoſe houſes they were before confined.

A Liſt of outward bound Eaſt India ſhips taken up for the year 1781.

Ships names.	*Commanders.*	*Conſignment.*
1 Lord North	W. Hambly	Bencoolen & China
2 Queen	Peter Douglas	
3 Latham	John Prince	
4 Eſſex	Arthur Morris	Coaſt and
5 Valentine	John Lewis	China.
6 Oſterley	Sam Rogers	
7 Hinchingbrooke	Arth. Maxwell	Coaſt and Bay.
8 Aſia	Robert Maw	Coaſt and China
9 Chapman	Tho. Walker	Coaſt and Bay.
10 Fortitude	Ch. Gregorie	Coaſt and China
11 Unnamed		
12 Haſtings	Hugh Fraſer	St Helena & China
13 Locko	Pat. Lawſon	Coaſt and China
14 Tartar	Edw. Fiott	Coaſt and Bay.
15 Southampton	John Lennox	Coaſt and China.
16 Unnamed	Daniel Clark	China direct.
17 Naſſau	Arthur Gore	
18 Unnamed	James Rees	

This morning advice was received from Poole, that three Dutch ſhips from Amſterdam, bound to ſome port in France, are taken by two privateers, belonging to that port, and ſent in there.

Three ſmall Dutch veſſels are taken, and ſent into Penzance, by the Leopard privateer.

The N. S. Mondoredo, del Logronno, a Spaniſh tranſport, with 400 ſoldiers on board from the Havannah, bound with others on ſome expedition, but ſeparated in a ſtorm, is taken by the Squirrel privateer, and carried into St Kitt's.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Jan. 9.

"On Saturday laſt the inſide of one of the Engliſh churches was burnt, and every thing therein deſtroyed: There are different reports how the fire happened."

Extract of a letter from St Michael's, one of the Weſtern Iſlands, dated the 28th of November, from a Lieutenant on board the Tyger privateer, Capt. Brown Commander, of 20 guns, nine pounders, and 110 men.

"We left England on the 20th of October, and arrived here on the 26th of November. On our paſſage hither, in lat. 46. long. 12. we ſaw a ſail, which we gave chace to, and ſoon came up with her; ſhe proved a French Weſt Indiaman, bound from Cape Francois to Bourdeaux; ſhe had eight guns on board, but did not fire any one of them, but ſtruck on our coming ſo near, that a ſhot from our ſhip would have gone over her's; her complement was 25 men, 15 of which we took out of her, and ſent 20 ſeamen and a prize-maſter, to take care of her, from ours, with orders to put into the firſt port in England; ſhe took her departure immediately after the men got on board her. We purſued our voyage, and cruiſed in the ſame latitude as St Michael, but more to the weſtward, where we fell in with a Spaniſh ſhip from the river La Plata; ſhe was at four leagues diſtance from us when we firſt ſaw her; we immediately gave chace, and ſoon came up with her; ſhe was but a bad ſailer, and appeared to be very foul; we fired a gun at her to bring her to, to which ſhe gave us in return a broadſide; a very ſmart engagement began on both ſides, and laſted for near an hour, when the fire from the Spaniſh ſhip began to ſlacken, and inſtead of broadſides, ſix, five, and four guns, and at laſt ſhe left off firing, and ſtruck her flag. I went in the boat that was ſent on board her to take poſſeſſion, when I found the cauſe of her ſtriking ſo ſoon, we had killed them 20 men, and wounded above 40. Her crew conſiſted of 120 men, and ſhe had 24 guns; we have brought her in here, and by her bills of lading ſhe will prove a very valuable prize, enough to make the officers of my rank handſome fortunes."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Jan. 10.

"Sailed his Majeſty's frigate the Emerald, Capt. Marſhall, for Jerſey, in which ſhip went General Conway to his Government, with other officers, and other ſhips at the ſame time.

"The wind has blown ſo hard ſince yeſterday, when the Weſt India and Quebec fleets ſailed, that we cannot get their names."

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Jan. 9.

"The Ranger privateer, belonging to this place, on the 30th of December, fell in with a French fleet, in lat. 46. conſiſting of 98 ſail, 40 of which were men of war."

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Jan. 9.

"Three regiments of ſoldiers embarked this day at Spithead, intending to ſail for Jerſey to-morrow morning; but the arrival of an account this evening of the entire defeat of the French who had landed there, will prevent their ſailing.

"Arrived at Spithead the Dana frigate, with a convoy of forty ſail of Weſt India ſhips; alſo a convoy from Carolina."

Extract of a letter from Grand Cairo, Sept. 3.

"In June, four Engliſh gentlemen came with a frigate and bomb ketch from Madraſs, and, as they could not make Suez for contrary winds, they landed at Corſair, and came by the way of Kenna down the Nile. In Kenna, an exiled Bey extorted 3000 patachas from them. They went from thence to Girge, where they were well received by the Bey, who was Commandant, and were eſcorted by one of his officers to Cairo. Contrary to all expectation, they were tolerably well received by the Beys here. One of them had recommendatory letters from Admiral Hughes, and the Nabob of Arcott, to the Baſhaw here; but juſt when he was going to deliver theſe letters, the day his after arrival, he was arreſted and ſent to the caſtle, but was ſet at liberty in a couple of days, by the mediation of the Beys here, on condition that he would go to Conſtantinople with an officer of the Baſhaw's. This will be an opportunity by which the Engliſh will try whether they can obtain permiſſion to ſend, at leaſt, a packet by the way of Suez. This gentleman had ſcarcely left Alexandria, when the Baſhaw was depoſed by the Beys.—In the mean time, a quarrel aroſe between the Arabs and the frigates and the bomb ketch. For when the ſhips wanted water, the Arabs required for a kirbie, which is about two gallons, a Turkiſh zach (about 6 s. 6 d.). The Captain agreed to it, but when he ſent his people for the water, they roſe in their demands, firſt to two, and at laſt to four zachs. Upon this he ſent two boats, with a party of armed men, on ſhore to fetch water; and when the Arabs endeavoured to prevent them, ſome of them were killed. The Arabs fled to the caſtle, and began to fire a couple of old ruſty cannon upon the frigate. The frigate loſt no time in returning the fire, and the old walls were ſoon laid in ruins, and upwards of 40 Arabs were killed, and the reſt fled; and the frigate was provided with water without any further moleſtation, and ſailed three days after to Giodda. A report was ſpread here, that the ſhips were ſeized in Giodda, and the officers impriſoned. This report made Mr S. change his route, and ſet off for Aleppo, to meet Mr. H. there, and proceed to the Eaſt-Indies by the way of Baſſora; but a few days after he ſet out from hence, letters arrived from Giodda, with an account, that theſe ſhips were received there in a very friendly manner, and provided with every thing neceſſary for their voyage to Mocha, and that three Mooriſh ſhips were there from Surat; ſo that they might have had their paſſage from thence."

Extract of a letter from Leyden, dated Jan. 1.

"The confederation of armed neutrality between the three Northern Powers has taken its full conſiſtency. We have lately been informed, that the miniſters from the Courts of Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, have preſented the ſaid convention to the Court of Verſailles, accompanied by an uniform note from each of them, containing in ſubſtance, "That the only end of this convention was, to maintain and defend the rights and liberties appertaining to neuter powers; and that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would diſcover, in every article of the ſaid convention, the principles of a perfect neutrality, and the ſentiments of juſtice and equity, which have engaged the high contracting parties to employ the only means left them to ſecure the commerce of their ſubjects from all loſſes, damages, and vexations, to which they would otherwiſe be expoſed by the continuation of the preſent war at ſea, which already cauſes an univerſal trouble throughout all Europe."

"To this the Count de Vergennes ſoon after returned for anſwer, "That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was highly pleaſed with the confidence which the Empreſs of Ruſſia, as well as the Kings of Sweden and Denmark had manifeſted towards him; that the principles which has been followed in the convention concluded between theſe three powers were the more agreeable to him, as they had only for object the protection of the navigation of neuter nations. That it was univerſally known, that the political maxims of his Majeſty, and his operations in the preſent war had the ſame object; and that his orders to all the commanders of his ſhips were entirely conformable to theſe ſentiments. That his Majeſty flattered himſelf, that his example for the advantage of neutral States would be followed by other powers, in order that all neutral nations who had no ſhare in the preſent war might be ſecured from all inſults and attacks."

"The ſaid convention has alſo been communicated, and the ſame declaration has been made by the Ruſſian, Daniſh, and Swediſh Miniſters, to the Court of London, on the 16th and 18th of laſt month; but we hear not yet, that that Court has returned any anſwer; nor is it expected, whenever it happens, that an anſwer will, in any reſpect, be conformable to that of France, as the convention of armed neutrality has, from its firſt origin, been an object of hatred to the Engliſh Miniſtry.

"It is however to be hoped, that the ſincerity and union, with which the three northern powers have formed their confederation, and with which they have invited this republic to accede thereto, will alſo engage them to fulfill the condition ſtipulated therein, viz. "That the reſpective allied powers will demand, in concert, the reparation of all the wrongs and damages which this republic has ſuſtained, or ſhall hereafter ſuſtain, ſince the 20th of November laſt, (being the date of the reſolution of their High Mightineſſes for acceding to the armed neutrality) on account of its acceſſion to the ſaid confederation, or under what other pretext ſoever it may be." This is the more to be expected, as all Europe, on reading the Engliſh manifeſto, will be clearly convinced that the only ſuppoſed offence given by this republic to the Court of Great Britain, is that which the Engliſh Miniſtry could not held placing at the head of all others, viz. That our Government (the conduct and zeal of which is approved with gratitude, by the wiſeſt and moſt numerous part of the nation) has reſolved to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, in direct oppoſition to its engagements with England."

Extract of a letter from St Euſtatia, (a principal Dutch Iſland in the Weſt Indies) Oct. 25. 1780.

"The Blonde French letter of marque going from hence to Nantz, our Governor takes the opportunity of ſending his diſpatches; but ſuch were never before received in Holland; no leſs than the total deſtruction of this once fertile noble ſettlement, by a moſt violent hurricane, on the 10th and 11th inſtant.

"To endeavour to paint the horrors of the night of the 11th would be too much for me to do, but, as near as I can recollect, the whole, from the morning of the 10th to that of the 11th, will relate in plain truth.

"On the 10th, at eleven in the morning, the ſky on a ſudden blackened all around: it looked as diſmal as night, attended with the moſt violent rains, thunder, lightning, and wind, ever before known.

"In the afternoon the gale encreaſed. Seven ſhips were drove on ſhore near North-Point, and daſhed to pieces on the rocks; they were bound for Europe, and every ſoul, officers and men, periſhed. Nineteen other ſhips cut their cables, and ſtood to ſea; only one of which is returned, in a moſt diſmal ſituation. We fear the others have not weathered the ſtorm.

"In the night, every houſe to the northward and ſouthward of the ſettlement was blown down, and waſhed away, with the inhabitants, into the ſea; ſome few only eſcaping, who crawled up the mountains, and hid themſelves in large holes, among whom my wife and ſelf were two: I carried her, naked as we were, upon my back, crawling up upon my hands and knees, and, thank GOD, miraculouſly eſcaped.

"The houſes to the eaſt and weſt, and the plantations thereon, were not ſo much hurt, to which many people fled, thinking they ſhould be ſafe; but alas! in the afternoon of the 11th, the wind on a ſudden ſhifted to the eaſtward, and at night it blew with redoubled fury, and ſwept away every houſe, ſtore-houſe, negro hutt, ſugar-houſe, ſtill-houſes, country barracks, churches, and other edifices, upon the plantations of Meſſ. Ooſter, Rooker, Van Lewys, Vaſtoon, Murray, Le Breton, Van Coerſſee, and the town and plantation of Oudelburgen, the village of Troubeen, and the valley of Colſter. The principal edifices left ſtanding are the new and old fort, the States barracks and hoſpital, with the cathedral, and four other churches. The deſtruction of people on this melancholy event are reputed (whites and blacks) between 4 and 5000.

"The pecuniary loſs cannot be computed, much more aſcertained, at preſent; the whole place repreſenting a general pile of ruin. The whites are buried on ſhore, but the negroes are, by order of the Governor and Council of State, carried at leaſt ſix miles to ſea, where they were flung overboard, with large ſtones tied to their feet, to prevent any ill conſequences ariſing from being buried aſhore, there being ſuch great numbers of them.

"The Governor appropriates the forts, churches, &c. to the reception of the inhabitants, and the receiving ſuch furniture and ſtores as may or can be ſaved from the ruins; and a Committee of ſafety is appointing from the remaining few of the principal merchants, of which the Governor is Preſident, for the better conducting the buſineſs with alacrity and humanity."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, January 11.

"The particulars of the taking and retaking of Jerſey, as promiſed by Lieutenant-Governor Corbet, arrived in town this day. We have not yet heard what they are, only that the number of the French troops that landed did not exceed 1500. It is ſaid, that Government are extremely diſſatiſfied with the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor; and ſome think that he will be removed from the poſt he holds, for not keeping a better look-out than to ſuffer the enemy to come upon him before he was aware of them.

"Some accounts in town ſay, that Count D'Eſtaing had chaſed two privateers into Ireland, and afterwards ſailed into Breſt.

"The oppoſition to Miniſtry grows every day more weak, and are very near falling out on the old ground of diſputation, the ſhortening the duration of Parliament. The Duke of Richmond, Lord Shelburne, Mr Fox, and the other Lords and Commons in the Minority, ſeem pretty well agreed to limiting the Parliament to one year only; but Lord Rockingham, and his party, at the head of which Mr Burke is ranked, violently oppoſe the meaſure, and will by no means conſent to have any other Parliament than a ſeptennial one. The firſt-mentioned people are ſaid to be determined in their reſolution to move for a bill to make the Parliament annually elected; and a diviſion amongſt the Patriots is expected, that will not tend a little to ſtrengthen Miniſtry.

"The trials of de la Motte, Lutterloch, and the other perſons apprehended, and in cuſtody as ſpies, for the purpoſe of conveying intelligence to the enemy, are expected to come on at the preſent ſeſſion at the Old Bailey; but no indictment has yet been found againſt either of them.

"I am very ſorry to inform you, that advice came this day, that a tranſport from the Downs to Portſmouth, with 260 recruits on board for the Eaſt Indies, to be put on board one of the outward bound Eaſt Indiamen, was totally loſt on Tueſday near the Iſle of Wight, and only ſix of the ſailors ſaved.

"The report that Sir George Brydges Rodney had taken Guadaloupe, and ſeveral other Weſt India Iſlands, is ſtill kept up, though I believe there is very little foundation for it.

"A gentleman arrived this day from St Kitt's, on whoſe veracity I can rely, informs me, that the damage ſuſtained there by the hurricanes that have proved ſo dreadful to other places, has been very inconſiderable, and not even felt at all by nine-tenths of the iſland.

"A very ſingular inſtance preſented itſelf to-day at the ſeſſions in the Old Bailey, how much the hope of reward may induce ſome men to ſwear againſt their fellow-creatures. A David Miller was indicted for demoliſhing, with 40 others, the dwelling-houſe of Mr Coxe, in Great Queen-ſtreet. Three witneſſes, Thomas Emerſon, Joſeph Odell, and William Eles, poſitively ſwore to the fact; but as the priſoner had never abſconded, but was frequently in company with the witneſſes, from the 7th of June, the day the crime was committed, till the 15th of laſt month, when they applied for a warrant, the Judge treated the proſecution with great coolneſs; and the jury acquitted the priſoner, to the entire ſatisfaction of the court, and every one preſent."

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, JAN. 11.

The St John's Packet, Captain Smith, from Yarmouth, to New York, was taken the 11th of September, within three days ſail of New York, by the Dolphin American letter of marque, of 3 guns, and 13 men. The ſhip was ſent to Salem, and the captain landed at Guadaloupe.

The Catharina, Stuiteman, a large Dutch ſhip, from Smyrna, to Holland, is taken and ſent into Plymouth.

The Two Brothers, a miſſing ſhip, from Liverpool, is ſafe arrived at Africa.

The Rouen, Captain Gay, from Briſtol, for South Carolina, is taken by the Americans.

The Jeſſie, Captain Sutherland, from Charleſtown, is ſafe arrived in the Briſtol Channel in five weeks.

Died, at Tarvit, Fife-ſhire, on Friday the 12th current, Mrs Ann Moncrieff, relict of Doctor James Rigg of Dounfield.

This day, the Court of Exchequer ſat down.

To-morrow, the Court of Seſſion ſits down, for the diſpatch of buſineſs after the Chriſtmas receſs.

Saturday William Miller, Eſq. member for this city, ſet off for London, to attend his duty in parliament.

This day, the Eagle privateer, Captain Gray, ſailed out of the harbour, in order to cruiſe againſt the enemies of our country, particularly the Dutch. The Enterprize privateer, Capt. Hannah, is ſailed for the ſame purpoſe. They both belong to Leith.

Three veſſels belonging to Leith, on the firſt rumour of hoſtilities with the Dutch, made a very narrow eſcape from Campvere.

Saturday the ſailors belonging to the Dutch prize, lately brought into Leith, were ſent up to the Caſtle.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, Jan. 13.

"At the annual meeting of the Grand Aſſociation Club for inſuring of ſhips, at Mrs Maſſey's, the Three Kings, on the quay ſide, on Monday laſt, the gentlemen preſent unanimouſly agreed on giving the crew of the ſhip Jenny, of 8 ſix-pounders, Capt. William Grey, of this port, the following ſums, for their great bravery and noble defence, in beating off two French privateers (one of which carried 22 and the other 18 guns) in the North Seas, in July laſt; after paying the damage the veſſel ſuſtained in the action: Mate and Carpenter five guineas each, each ſeaman four guineas, boys two guineas each, and the Captain a valuable gold ring for his gallant behaviour.

"Laſt week a ſmuggling veſſel, mounting 16 carriage guns, was cloſe in ſhore near Redcar on the Yorkſhire coaſt, and landed a great quantity of prohibited goods there, and a very conſiderable part thereof was ſeized by the Revenue Officers in that neighbourhood. This veſſel was ſo near the ſhore, that if the weather had (during the time ſhe was there) been the leaſt ſtormy, it would have been impoſſible for her to have got off, and ſhe muſt then have been daſhed to pieces among the rocks. Some perſons that were on board ſay, that the Captain of her has a commiſſion from the French King as a privateer."

LEITH SHIPPING, Jan. 13—15.

ARRIVED,

Iſobel and Janet, Scotland, from Perth, with grain.
John and Margaret, Hutchins, from Lynn-Regis, ditto.
Jean, Brown, from Glaſgow, in ballaſt.
And a few veſſels with coals.

SAILED,

The Enterprize Privateer of Leith, Capt. Hannah, on a cruize.
The Eagle Privateer of ditto, Capt. Gray, to the Roads.
Janet, Logan, for the Canal, with goods.
Betty and Bell, Allan, for Stockton.

Orkney Shipping.

Dec. 29. *Remain in the harbour of Stromneſs,*
Diſpatch of and for Peterhead, Gray, from the Lewis.
Wm. and Geo. of Kincardine, Scotland, from Thurſo for Stromneſs.
Maria and Luiſa, of and from Murnell, Johnſton, for Dublin.
Rachel of Stromneſs, Clouſton, from John's-hayen for Liverp.
Mermaid of and for Workington, Ruthes, from Peterſburgh.
Queen of and from Liverpool, Gee, from Riga.
Hercules of and from Whitby, Leith, from Quebec.
Eagle of and from ditto, Monteith, for Greenock.

PANTHEON.

Mary's Chapel, Jan. 11. 1781.

PURSUANT to adjournment intimated this night from the Chair, the COMPETITION DEBATE on the queſtion *Whether does Joy or Grief make the ſtrongeſt Impreſſion upon the mind?* will be reſumed on Thurſday next, the 18th current, at the uſual hour.

Tickets to be had of the Members, and at Mr Swan's ſhop, head of Carrubber's Cloſe.

MONEY.

WANTED immediately, 400 l. for which heritable ſecurity will be given over a new tenement, in an agreeable ſituation on the ſouth ſide of Edinburgh, the free yearly rent whereof is 30 l ſterling; and the intereſt, at the rate of 5 per cent. will be paid half yearly.

For particulars, apply to William Scot Solicitor at Law in Edinburgh.

FLAX PREMIUMS.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, EDIN. JAN. 15. 1781.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactories, and Improvements in Scotland do hereby give notice to all the competitors for the Flax Premiums of crop 1779, who failed to lodge *affidavits of the produce of their crops, on or before the firſt day of July laſt,* as required by the advertiſement, That the Truſtees have reſolved to pay no more money than was promiſed by their advertiſement; that no letter or petition will be attended to from any of the competitors who find themſelves diſappointed; and that *this public intimation muſt be taken as an anſwer to all letters or petitions which have either come already, or may hereafter come upon the ſubject.*

By Order of the Board,
ROB. ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the deceaſed WILLIAM NICOL, late Candlemaker in Hawick, are deſired to lodge notes of their debts with Thomas Uſher writer in Hawick, betwixt and the 25th January curt.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of Sir JOHN OGILVY of Inverarity.

WHEREAS one of Sir John Ogilvy's creditors is purſuing ſeparate meaſures, and intends to adjudge his eſtate, and raiſe a legal ſale, wherein if he perſiſts the further execution of the truſt muſt ſtop, and all the proceedings hitherto had thereon muſt prove ineffectual, it therefore behoves the other creditors to look to their ſeveral intereſts, and concert meaſures for their common benefit, for which purpoſe a general meeting of the creditors, either by themſelves or doers authorized to act for them, is intreated within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 29th current, at one o'clock afternoon; and it is hoped that the creditors would, betwixt and ſaid day, ſend to their ſeveral doers their grounds of debt to be ready to carry into execution what ſhall be then thought moſt expedient.

A FARM in Tweeddale to Let.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, The FARM of CARDON, in the pariſh of Glenholm, and ſhire of Peebles, as preſently poſſeſſed by William and James Paterſons.——Perſons who may incline to become poſſeſſors are deſired, betwixt and the 27th January inſt. to tranſmit their propoſals to Walter Scott writer to the ſignet, at his houſe in George's Square, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

THAT large and commodious LODGING, of eaſy acceſs by an iron-railed ſtair, about the middle of Lady Stair's cloſe, Lawn market, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Patrick Macdougall, the proprietor; conſiſting of dining room, drawing-room, five bed-chambers, a large outer room, a handſome kitchen with two vents, three cellars, one of which neatly fitted up with catacombs; ſeveral cloſets, preſſes, and other conveniencies; the whole perfectly free of ſmoke and vermin.——The houſe is ſo laid out, that it may eaſily be converted into two lodgings, if a purchaſer inclines.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor.

FOR SALE AT LEITH,

A very ſtout SLOOP, Hull built, burden from ſixty to ſeventy tons, and only drawing from ſix to ſeven foot water, with very large hatches, fit for the Canal and coaſting trade; very well found, and ready for ſea.

Apply to James Wright the maſter, at Mrs Johnſton's on the New Key, or to Thomas Walker and Son, Leith.

N B. If this ſloop is not immediately ſold, ſhe will be freighted to any merchants, or others, for a coaſting voyage.

At LONDON for BORROWSTOUNNESS & ALLOA,

THE FAIR ELLIOT,

JAMES MACKIE,

For JAMES DRUMMOND Master,

Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy.

Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight, apply to William Lawrie grocer, Glasgow.——Letters addressed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be attended to.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of John Bain vintner in Borrowstounness, on Tuesday the 23d current, at twelve o'clock noon,

The Brigantine DILIGENCE,

Bermuda built, only about five years old, deep waisted, 80 feet from stem to stern, 23 feet broad, a remarkable fast sailing vessel, and completely found, quite calculated for a privateer, and may be fitted out immediately at a very small expence. She is about ten one half feet deep in the lower hold, and upwards of four feet in waist.

This vessel, without exception, is equal to any upon the east coast of Scotland, for the purpose of privateering.—She may be viewed any time before the sale in the harbour of Borrowstounness, where she presently lies; and the inventory and conditions of sale may be seen, by applying to Peter Lawson merchant, or Capt. Alexander Comb in Borrowstounness. Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD,

The BETSEY AND BROTHERS,

a fine Brig of about 200 tons burden, Scarborough built, with Long-boat and Furniture complete, as she at present lies in the harbour of LEITH, she being very well found, having two suit of sails, her rigging and ground tackle for the most part new; and as she is built of the very best oak, she may carry 20 guns, having already six gun-ports below, and is flush fore and aft upon deck, her 'tween-decks may contain 100 men.

She is admirably calculated for privateering; has been thoroughly repaired about four months ago. She sails so remarkably fast, that she lately escaped from being taken by a privateer, off Aberdeen, by mere dint of sailing, although she had upwards of 1000 barrels of tar on board, and was chased a considerable time.

Apply to Peter and Francis Forrester, merchants in Edinburgh, the proprietors, who will show the inventory and conclude a bargain.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN AYR SHIRE.

THE whole LANDS and ESTATE belonging to GILBERT MACADAM of Merkland, to be SOLD, either in Lots or altogether, by public roup, upon Thursday the 18th day of January 1781, within the house of John M'Kenzie vintner in Ayr, between the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon, consisting of

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, viz.

Lot I. The farm of LEIGHTS, in the parish of New Cumnock, comprehending the two merk land of Carrow, the twenty shilling land of Laglass, the half merk land of Dunshill, the one merk land of Assmark, and twenty shilling land of Leights.

The public burdens on these lands are 5l. 11s. 7d 5-12ths Sterling of stipend to the minister of New Cumnock, and nine shillings Sterling of schoolmaster's salary, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 300l. 6s. 8d. Scots of valuation.

The valued rent thereof is - - - L. 140 0 0

Lot II. The fourteen shilling and six penny land of old extent of BRUNTSHIELD, now called MERKLAND, and half merk land of Auchinglongford, in Brunthield, of old extent, lying in the parish of Sorn, or Dalgain.

The public burdens in lot 2d are about 5 l. Sterling, and are valued in the cess-books at 132l. 9s. 2d. Scots.

The valued rent thereof is - - - 75 0 0

Lot III. The sixteen shilling land of MIDDLE HEILAR, lying in said parish of Sorn.

The public burdens on this last lot are four pecks, half meal half bear, to the minister of Mauchlin, ten shillings and sixpence Sterling to the minister of Sorn; and one shilling and threepence Sterling school salary.

The valued rent thereof is - - - 35 0 0

L. 250 0 0

The above lands hold of the Crown, except the half-mark land of Auchinlongford, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member to serve in Parliament. There is a considerable quantity of wood upon the lands ready for cutting, and fine young natural woods, properly inclosed, in the lands of Merkland. There are both coal and lime in the lands and in the neighbourhood, and are capable of great improvement, but the greatest part are excellent sheep pasture. Upon the lands of Leights there is a new-built convenient dwelling house, consisting of eight fire-rooms, neatly finished, and a good set of offices. The lower part of these lands are finely inclosed and subdivided with substantial stone-dykes. And the whole being out of lease, may be entered to immediately.——Any person fond of retirement, or of rural diversions of fishing and hunting, cannot be more agreeably accommodated. The surrounding hills abound with game of all kinds, and the rivers with a variety of fish.

The present possessors will show the premises; and the progress of wirs, which are clear, will be shown, with the articles and conditions of roup, by applying to John Boswell writer in Ayr, any time within ten days of the roup.

For Strains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c.

THE UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC CALLED

SAMARITAN WATER;

For which his Majesty hath been pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent.

THIS Medicine, which, from its most extraordinary Balsamic Qualities, hath been denominated *The Water of the Good Samaritan*, is by far the most excellent remedy ever yet discovered for all the above-mentioned disorders, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain. It is infinitely preferable to Arquebusade Water, or Oppodeldoc for Strains and Bruises, greatly exceeds either Friar's or any other Balsam for the Cure of Wounds, heals very speedily the most inveterate Old Sores, and Ulcers, gives immediate ease in Burns and Scalds, and perfectly cures the St Anthony's Fire, Shingles, Tetters, Boils, Whitlows, Hard Swellings of the breast, and every kind of painful and inflamatory Tumour in a few days. It is also an infallible remedy for sharp scorbutic Eruptions, particularly for the obstinate complaint a Scald Head; in short, there scarcely any external complaint in which it will not be found the best application that can be made use of.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, by Mess. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. ONLY in Edinburgh; and may be had of the principal shopkeepers in most of the considerable towns in England and Scotland.

At the same places are likewise sold, Mr Greenough's PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU, which are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Defluxions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the Breast, promoting the Expectoration of the tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic complaints, and shortness of breath. Price 1 s. the box.

*** The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following inscription on the lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

ALSO, Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES FOR THE TEETH, SCURVY IN THE GUMS, AND TOOTHACH.

A HOUSE to be Sold or Let,

In HIGH-SCHOOL SQUARE.

A Commodious modern-built HOUSE, with a back Yard, Offices, and Water-pipe, in an airy healthful situation, with the use of a large Green and Banks, which, with its vicinity to the High School and College, makes it a most desirable situation for educating a family.

To be seen Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve o'clock to three.

For further particulars, apply to Samuel Mitchelson senior, clerk to the signet, or to Mrs Congalton, the proprietor.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within Jon's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 29th of January curt. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The HOUSE in St ANDREW's SQUARE,

New Town of Edinburgh, belonging to and lately possessed by Andrew Crosbie, Esq; Advocate.

For particulars, apply to William Dick writer to the signet.

SALE of HOUSES and ACRES at DUNSE.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 22d day of January curt. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

Several TENEMENTS of HOUSES, Yards, and Piece of Arable Land, now converted into a garden and orchard, which belonged to James Gilkie writer in Edinburgh, now deceased, and were disponed by him to John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh, as trustee for behoof of his creditors.

For further particulars, enquire at the said John Hay, or James Keay writer in Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee house, in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 25th day of January curt. between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of KINNAIRD, lying in the parish of Abdie, and shire of Fife. These lands pay of yearly rent 257 l. sterling, hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 930l. Scots. They pay no stipend or schoolmaster's salary; lie within five miles of the county-town, and one mile of the town and harbour of Newburgh, upon the river Tay. They contain about 396 acres, are of a deep black soil; and there is a great deal of valuable timber upon the ground.

Also, The lands of INVERDOVAT, comprehending the lands called PLEWLANDS and BANKS of INVERDOVAT. These lands, including 9 l. 11 s. 10 d. sterling of feu-duty, and a conversion for 8 bolls of oat meal, and 10 bolls of barley, pay of yearly rent 156 l. 7 s. 6 d. sterling. They hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess-books at 723l. 9 s. 7d. Scots, contain about 478 acres, are of a good arable soil, pleasantly situated upon and near to the river Tay, opposite to Dundee; and it is generally reckoned in the neighbourhood, that upon the expiry of the present tacks, few of which have above seven or eight years to run, the lands will give double the present rent.

The rental, conditions of sale, and title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Mackenzie, writer, Byres's Close, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

PRICE FARTHER REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 1st of February next, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, the SUBJECTS after-mentioned, which belonged to William Hunter of Clerkington, sometime merchant in Dumfries, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

All and Whole the LANDS and BARONY of CLERKINGTON, comprehending the several Farms, Milns, Teinds, and others thereto belonging, all lying within the parish and county of Haddington.

The free proven rent of the said lands, after		STERLING.
all deductions, and exclusive of the mill-rent amounts to	L. 374	8 11
The free proven miln-rent is	55	0 0
Total free rent,	L. 429	8 11

This estate, by warrant of the Lords, is now to be set up at - - - - - L. 9000 0 0 which is below 21 years purchase of the total free rent, and that exclusive of the value of the House—the planting—and a vote for a member of Parliament.——And putting the most moderate estimation on these articles, it reduces the price of the lands to about 18 years purchase.

This Estate is most delightfully situated by the river Tyne, within half a mile of Haddington, and twelve miles of Edinburgh, in the richest and most fertile county in Scotland, and abounds with all the natural beauties that wood and water can afford.——The lands hold blench of the Crown, stand valued in the cess-books at 530 l. 14 s. 2 d. Scots, and entitle the proprietor to vote for, or be elected member of Parliament for the shire.—The proprietor has also right to the teinds.

Upon the premises is a genteel mansion-house, lately built, not yet finished within, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides the sunk and garret storeys.—The Garden, containing four acres of fine rich soil, is well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and partly surrounded by a brick wall ten feet high, and through the whole length of the garden runs a canal of fine clear water, fourteen feet broad.

The several milns on the estate were lately built, and fitted up in a most substantial manner. The new miln, erected within these ten years at a very considerable expence, contains machinery for a meal, flour, and barley miln, and was at first let at 40 l. per annum, although, owing to the present general stagnation in trade, it is just now set at 10 l. But, as the lease on this miln expires a year hence, a considerable rise, if not the old rent, may be expected. By tack on the dovecoat-shot, the rent thereof rises 3 l. a-year for the last nine years of the lease.

The planting on the estate is of considerable value. The timber fit for cutting was, by a person of skill, estimate, two years ago, about 500 l. Sterling, besides some young planting which is in a thriving condition.——Some of the old trees are perhaps the finest and largest in Scotland.

About 80 acres of the lands are presently out of lease, the greatest part whereof are let below 10 s. per acre, and about 50 l. a-year below what the last tacksman paid for them. But, as these lands, and the whole estate, are surrounded with coal and lime, and are so much in the vicinity of Haddington, where there is great command of dung, they are capable of the highest improvement; and there is no doubt, upon a lease, but these lands presently in the proprietor's possession will set at their former, if not an advanced rent.——This estate, only nine years ago, sold for about 2500 l. sterling above the present upset price.

LOT II.

SEVERAL HOUSES and TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Dumfries, belonging to the said William Hunter—The free proven rent whereof is £. 39 14 1

Which, at 11 years purchase, the price to which they are now reduced by the Lords, amounts to L. 435 19 5

If not sold in one lot, these houses will be exposed in the following lots or parcels, at the prices following, viz.

PARCEL I. The Houses possessed by John Haining, &c. at	L. 123	2	7½
PARCEL II. The House possessed by Alice Miller, &c. at	128	8	7½
PARCEL III. The House possessed by David Dinwiddie, at	87	9	1
PARCEL IV. The House possessed by Robert Ramsay, at	98	19	1

These Houses and tenements hold of the town of Dumfries, for payment of 6 d. of feu annual yearly. They were all lately and substantially built, are conveniently and centrically situated for business, and partly front the high street of Dumfries.

The title-deeds of the several subjects above mentioned are quite clear, and, together with the articles and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of Session, or of James Saunders writer to the signet, Castlehill; to whom any person wanting information as to other particulars may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE by Adjournment.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Tuesday the 16th day of January 1781, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE REMAINING SUBJECTS, belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully described in former advertisements, in the Lots following:

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, in the county of Fife, situated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, with the adjoining lands of Mounthooly, Luscar, Dramtuthill, Clune, and Goukhall; Also, the mills and mill-lands of Dunfermline, with sundry feu-duties, acres, and tenements in and about that town and abbey, with the growing timber and plantations on the foresaid lands, exclusive of the coal and ironstone excepting as in the next lot.

The yearly free rental of the estates is 1514 l. 18 s. 2½ d.; and the proven value and upset-price, including that of grown wood, and also 60 acres of plantations, with building ground in and around the town of Dunfermline, and some old buildings and areas is L. 35265 [illegible]

LOT II.

The whole of the Coals and Ironstone under the said lands, and the Coals under the lands of Wester Baldridge (excepting those under 30 fathoms round the mansion-house thereof, and excepting about 30 Scots acres round the house of Pittencrieff, and 10 acres round that of Clune, and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Esq; and also excepting the coals under the mansion-house, offices, and garden of Luscar, and under the grounds within 400 yards of said mansion); with all usual privileges for working and transporting the coals and iron-stone, and payment of surface damages, and particularly with power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but restricted to a track, as marked upon the plan of the estates, and with a power to communicate the use of the said road to the coalleries of Urquhart, Baldridge, and Limule, in terms of an anterior contract made by Mr Chalmers and the respective proprietors, with an assignment also to the said contract respecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements between those from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communications of levels with the harbour of Brucehaven, coal-folds, ware-house, and other buildings: Also, the adjoining farm of Wester Rosyth, containing 64 Scots acres or thereabouts, the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax, is 64 l 13 s. 7 d.; together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 28 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be set up, is as follows, viz.

The colleries, - -	L.	5000 0 0
Farm of Wester Rosyth, -		1422 18 10
Windylaw and glebe-leases, -		100 0 0
Proven value of Lot II. -	L.	6522 18 10

LOT III.

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish of South Leith, viz.

I. The large elegant and commodious Mansion-house and offices, with the gardens, barren timber, and two small graft inclosures, as possessed by the Countess of Fife, and containing about 8¼ Scots acres, with some servitude on the adjoining lots. Gross rent 120 l. Proportion of the feu-duty payable to the Trinity Hospital for the whole lands, 113 B. 2 F. 3 P. barley, and 3 l. 5 s. in money, valued at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. 9-12ths free rent 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, which is to be set up at 18 years purchase, being the proven value, and is - L. 1698 11

The house may be viewed on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

N. B. The houses, fruit, and other walls on this possession, have cost above 2500 l.

II. Robert Watt's Feu, consisting of about 3 acres, 26 falls; and on which there are several new houses. Gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d. feu-duty victual, converted as above, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d 10-12ths. Free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d. 2-12ths, to be set up at 15 years purchase, and is - 280

III. James Alison's late feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6½ falls. Gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d. feu-duty 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, free rent 27 l. 2 s 10 d. 8-12ths, to be set up at 15½ years purchase, is - - - - 440

IV. West Low Park, in the proprietor's possession, containing 4½ acres. Gross rent 34 l. feu-duty 7 l. 5 s. 1 d. 9-12ths; to be set up at 18 years purchase, is - 481

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious spring of water in the centre of the field, thought sufficient to serve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and east sides of it, which, with the west wall and gate, have cost above 250 l.

V. William Glover's Feu, on which houses are built, containing 6 falls. Gross rent 3l. feu-duty 12s. 9d. 9-12ths; free rent 2l. 7s. 2d. 3-12ths; to be set up at 20 years purchase, is 47

VI. William Wright's Feu, a Nursery containing 5 acres. Gross rent 26 l. 5 s. feu-duty 7 l. 12 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.; to be set up at 17 years purchase, is 350

N. B. There is a very copious spring in the centre of this lot.

VII. Robert Wilson's Feu, with houses thereon, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16 years purchase, is - - - - - 276

VIII. Peter Stephen's late Feu, and a house thereon (which lets at 4l.) containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. Feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hospital 4l. 13s. 5d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16½ years purchase, is 285

A mutual high wall with Hawk Hill is the south march of the two last feus.

Proven value of Lot Third, L. 3841

LOT IV.

FIVE LAIGH SHOPS, or Dwelling-houses, being the whole front range of the East Wing of the New Exchange, entering a few steps down from the court, viz.

The shop possessed by James Clark, to be set up at	L.	35 0
Ditto, by William Murray, at - -		40 0
Ditto, by Peter Cuming, at - -		40 0
Ditto, by Mrs Campbell, at - -		60 0
Ditto, by Peter Mathieson, at -		40 0

The above five shops will be exposed jointly or separately, as purchasers shall incline.

LOT V.

A TACK of the farm of Hilton, in the barony of Rosyth, and county of Fife, for 28 years after Martinmas 1779, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor, 15 l. Sterling annually to George Chalmers, by the obligation of Mess. Abraham Newton of Currie hill and John Newton his eldest son, possessors of the farm.—The proven value and upset price of which is 250 l.

LOT VI.

A TACK of the lands and estate of Bantaskine, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and shire of Stirling, of which there is 12 years to run after Martinmas 1779; and there is payable yearly to the said George Chalmers therefor, besides the proprietor's rent, 108l. 17s. 4d. 4-12ths. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the mansion-house, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and also for a new steading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease. The proven value and upset price of this tack is 650 l.

The title-deeds of the estates, the rentals, and plans of those in Fife with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Mess. John Callendar depute clerk of Session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.—Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estates at Dunfermline, will show the premises in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

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